

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCI must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.	r R
Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report	
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	
Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other	
Date customers were informed: 9/1/10	
CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:	
Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/	
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
Name of Newspaper: The Meteor & The Copiah County Courier	
Date Published: 8/11/10	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)	
Date Posted: / /	
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www	
CERTIFICATION	
I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.	
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owher, etc.) 8/13/10 Date	
Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518	

2010 AUG -4 AM 8: 18

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Copiah Water Association PWS ID#: 0150001, 0150002, 0150004 & 0150020 August 2010

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer. The Copiah Water Association also purchases water from the Town of Hazlehurst with wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Copiah Water Association and the City of Hazlehurst have received lower to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Boone at 601-892-3738. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Gallman Office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID	4. 01200) I		TEST RESU	LIS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	c Contor	ninants						
Inorgani	c Contai							

							deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.19	.15319	ppm	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum actories
	_	_					
Disinfect	ion By	-Produc	ts				

PWS ID#: 0150002				TEST RESU	LTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganio	c Contar	ninants				_		
10. Barium	l N	2008*	.006	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge
iv. Dailuill		İ	ļ					from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contar	ninants						
10. Barium	N	2008*	.015	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2009	1.1	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natura deposits
Disinfecti	on By-P	roducts	}					
Chlorine	N	2009	1.15	.75 – 1.6	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#	: 015002	20	,	TEST RESU	ILTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganio	Contai	ninants						
8. Arsenic	N	2006*	.9	.79	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2006*	.011	.002011	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride**	N	2006*	1.50	1.03 – 1.50	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum

								factories
21. Selenium	N	2006*	1.4	1.1 – 1.4	ppb	50		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection	n By	-Produc	ts					
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2009	2.47	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In the first quarter of 2010 we did not monitor or test for bacteriological contaminants and chlorine residual levels and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Copiah Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



ESTABLISHED 1881 Crystal Springs, Mississippi 39059 State of Mississippi, Copiah County

Personally appeared before the undersigned
CARNEY, Publisher of The Crystal Springs Meteor, a newspaper published at Crystal Springs, Mississippi, who on oath says the notice a copy of which is hereto attached, was printed consecutive times in said paper as follows:
Cost 11 2010 \$ 210.45
\$
\$
\$
\$
\$
Notary \$
Notary \$ <u>3.00</u> Total Cost \$ <u>218.46</u>
Henry Cames Publisher
Sworn to and subscribed before me this
Notary Public

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PWS ID#: 0150001 TEST RESULTS Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL Unit Measur -ment MCLG Cosectars Likely Source of Contamination 88C1 Inorganic Contaminants 10. Barken .0007 No Range Discharge of drilling wardes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits 16. Fluorida 2008 153 - 19 18 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from ferbizzer and sturninum factories Disinfection By-Products Chlorine 2009 1.19 85-1.65 ppm MRDL = 4 Water additive used to control 0 PWS ID#: 0150002 TEST RESULTS Violation Date Collected Range of Detects or # of Samples Unit Measur -ment MCLG MCL YAN Likely Source of Contamination Exceeding MCL/ACL Inorganic Contaminants 2008 10. Barken .006 No Range Discharge of drilling wastest discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural mag Disinfection By-Products Chlorine N 2009 1,21 .85 - 1.7 0 MRDL = 4 Water additive used to control ppm

	01500	\$105.02.15.05.E.S.77.010E		TEST RESI	JLAS			
Contambant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contai	minants						
10. Barium	N	2008*	.015	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of driling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of netur deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2009	1,1	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tends, sewage; erosion of ristur deposits
Disinfection	ов Ву-Р	roduct:	4					
Chlorine	N	2009	1.16	.75~1.6	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
*************	TOTAL CALLS	7.Tarenan - 1.000 in 1		TEST RESU				
PWS ID#: Contaminant	015002 Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Pangs of Detects or # of Samples	LTS Unit	MCLG	MCL.	Likely Source of Contamination
				Exceeding MCL/ACL	-ment		l	
Inorganic	Contar	ninants						
8. Arsenio	N	2006*	.9	.7 - 9	ppb	t/a		Etosion of natural deposits, runoff from
			CONTRACTOR					orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
	N	2006*	.011	.002011	ppm	2	2	electronics production wastes Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge
10. Barium 18. Fluoride**	N	2006*	.011 1.50	.002011 1.03 - 1.50	ppm ppm	4	4	stactronics production wastes Discharge of tritising wastes; discharge from metal refuseries; erosion of natura deposits Erosion of natural deposits; waster uscitive which promotes strong taeth;
						4	4 90	stectronics production wastes Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refuseries; erosion of natura deposits Erosion of natural deposits; waster additive which promotes alrong teeth;
18. Fluoride**	N	2006*	1.90	1.03 – 1.50	ppm	1	4 90	electronics production wastes Discringe of trilling wastes, discharge from metal refinences, erosion of natural depocitis. Erosion of natural deposits, waster acticitive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminium factories.
16. Fluoride** 21. Selenkun	N	2006*	1.90	1.03 – 1.50	ppm	1	4 90	electronice production weeter Discrizing of trilising wester, discharge from metal reflecties; eresion of natura deposits Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teety; discharge from ferbizer and aluminium factories Discharge from perboleum and metal reflecties; arcsion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

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Copiah County Courier

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING — PRINTING — OFFICE SUPPLIES — GRAPHIC DESIGN

P.O. Drawer 351 • 103 S. Ragsdale Ave. • Hazlehurst, MS 39083 • 601-894-3141 • fax 601-894-3144

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF COPIAH

Personally came to me, the undersigned, authority in and for COPIAH COUNTY, Mississippi the CLERK of the COPIAH COUNTY COURIER, a newspaper published in the City of Hazlehurst, Copiah County, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the COPIAH COUNTY COURIER is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted in the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amended Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a true copy appeared in the issues of

said newspaper as f	ollows:	
DATE: 8-))-	01	
DATE:		
Number of Words _	30)	<u>/a</u> _
Published tim	ıes	
Printer's fee	\$29	07.40
Proof Fee	\$	3.00
TOTAL	\$31	0.40
(Signed)		
(Clerk of the Copial	h County Co	urier)
SWORN TO and subscrib		ne, this
A Notary Public in and for	y the Count	v of Copiah
State of Mississippi S		, or Copiali,

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Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MUL	ERRIY SOURCE OF COMMUNICATION
Inorganic	Contar	ninants						
0. Barium	TN	2008*	.0007	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of nature deposits
			L			Proposity		
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.19	.16319	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
			100					
	ion By-I	2009	S 1.19	.85 – 1.65	ppm	0	MRDL =	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine	N	2009			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	MRDL =	
Disinfect Chlorine PWS ID# Contaminant	N	2009		Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	<u> </u>	MCLG	MRDL =	
PWS ID#	#: 01500 Violation	02 Date Collected	Level Detected	TEST RESI Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding	JLTS Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	microbes Likely Source of Contemination
PWS ID#	#: 01500 Violation	02 Date Collected	Level Detected	TEST RESI Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding	JLTS Unit Measure	MCLG		microbes
PWS ID# Contaminant Inorgani	#: 01500 Violation Y/N c Conta	02 Date Collected minants	Level Datected	TEST RESI Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	JLTS Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	microbes Likely Source of Contamination Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from melal refineries, erosion of natu

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Delected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contai	ninants						
10. Barium	N	2008*	.015	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
19, Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2009	1.1	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natura deposits
Disinfection	on By-P	roducts						
Chlorine	N	2009	1.15	.75 1.6	ppm	0	MRDL =	Water additive used to control

Contaminant	Violation	Date	Level	Range of Detects	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	YAN	Collected	Detected	or# of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Measure -ment			and the state of t
Inorganic	Contai	ninants						
B. Arsenic	N	2006*	.9	.79	ppb	n/a	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; minoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2006*	.011	.002011	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
16. Fluoride**	N	2006*	1.50	1.03 – 1.50	ppm	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
21. Selenium	N	2006*	1.4	1.1-1.4	ppb	50		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfectio	n By-P	roducts	ı					
32, TTHM Total rihalomethenes]	N	2009	2.47	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	1.23	1 – 1.5	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In the first quarter of 2010 we did not monitor or test for bacteriological contaminants and chlorine residual levels and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnent women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been stiting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/fiead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of soone contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hottine at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosportidium and other microbiotogical contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Coplah Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Aug. 11, 2010